





## Choice Miscellany.

## WERE I THE SUN.

I'd always shine on holidays,  
Were I the sun;  
On sunny days I'd never gaze,  
But focus all my morning rays  
On busy folks of bustling ways,  
Were I the sun.

I would not melt a sliding snow,  
Were I the sun;  
Nor spilt the ice where skaters go,  
Nor help those useless weeds to grow,  
But hurry melons on, you know,  
Were I the sun.

I'd warm the swimming pool just right,  
Were I the sun;  
On school days I would hide my light,  
The Fourth I'd always give you bright,  
Nor set so soon on Christmas night,  
Were I the sun.

I would not heed such paltry toys,  
Were I the sun;  
Such work as grown-up men employ;  
But I would fawn on little boys—  
In short, I'd run the world for boys,  
Were I the sun.

—Amos R. Wells, in St. Nicholas

## THE MODERN OYSTER STEW.

The Middle-aged Man Contrasts It with the Stew of Before the War.

"When I was a boy, before the war," said a middle-aged man to a New York Sun reporter, "the price of an oyster stew in a good ordinary restaurant was twelve and a half cents. The price has gradually gone up until now in a good restaurant an ordinary stew costs a quarter. In the old restaurant there was a cloth upon the table, but this cloth, unless you happened to find it when it had just been put on, was apt to be frescoed with coffee stains. There were catsup and vinegar and so on, some of them perhaps in bottles in a casket. Perhaps the waiter gave you a pickle or two. The light was not very bright. The waiter brought the stew in an oyster plate, and as the hot broth washed about a little in the plate, as he carried it and set it down, you were afraid it might burn his thumb. But the oysters were good. Let me pause to remark that the oyster is something to be grateful for.

"To-day the table, without a cloth, perhaps, is of cherry or mahogany, finely polished. For a cloth there is spread before you a napkin of ample dimensions and bright and fresh. The pickle is chopped up celery, and very good. You get two kinds of crackers and plenty of them, and a generous portion of French bread. The butter comes in a slightly little cone. The table furniture is all good—dishes, glass, everything; the spread before you is agreeable to the eye, and the whole scene is brilliantly lighted with the modern incandescent electric lamps. The stew comes in an oval dish that rests upon a plate; I don't like to eat out of such a dish so well as I do out of a plate, but you know, at least, there's no danger of burning the waiter's thumb. The oysters are good, the whole arrangement is away beyond the stew of before the war. It costs more, but we are not better able to pay for it? For general get up and get, and dash and style and comfort, the old stew couldn't begin to compare with it. The modern oyster stew is one of many things that we do an everlasting sight better than we did."

## MOUNTAINS ON FIRE.

Picturesque scene at the Village of Cran-  
sac, in France.

A communication from Aveyron, France, says: "The village of Cran-  
sac is surrounded by burning moun-  
tains. The Montet, which, according  
to local chroniclers, has been on fire  
for more than a century, has now the  
aspect of a veritable volcano. From  
its crater-like summit an intense vol-  
ume of smoke rises during the day,  
while at night a multitude of vari-  
colored flames furnish the glorious spec-  
tacle of a mountain on fire. Actuated  
doubtless by the strong winds of the  
last few weeks, the fiery element,  
which had been consuming the entire  
Montet mountain proper, has spread to  
the range, and has assumed propor-  
tions which are very grave. During  
very dark nights the blaze illuminates  
the horizon as that of a great conflag-  
ration. At times the flames shoot up  
to a considerable height, giving  
the effect of lightning during a  
storm. A curious fact about the burning  
Montet is that whenever a period  
of very cold temperature ensues, the  
mountain fire seems to grow in intensi-  
ty. All efforts to extinguish the blaze,  
or even to retard its progress, have  
been in vain. The fire has been down  
to another or quench the fire appeared  
to increase the fury of the devour-  
ing element. Its progress is increas-  
ing, and the blaze never was as fierce  
as it is now." We add that this fire  
is the sequel to a conflagration that broke  
out in the coal mines of Fontaines and  
Montet many decades ago. Joanne  
mentions the burning mountain in his  
"Geographical Dictionary of France,  
1841," as having been on fire a long  
time.

## TRAVELING LIFE MONOTONOUS.

Wrong Idea About Experience of Sales-  
men Always on the Go.

People who do not travel are in the  
habit of speaking of the lives of travel-  
ing men as full of pleasurable excite-  
ment. The traveling man says that it is  
almost unbearably monotonous, says the  
Atlanta Constitution.

"I travel the entire south, from Wash-  
ington to Texas," said a traveling man  
to me the other day, "and am constan-  
tly on the rail, and the monotony of  
it is making me grow old before my  
time. I have a pretty large territory,  
but would you believe it if I told you  
that I can walk up at any hour of the  
night, no matter where I am, pull back  
the curtain of the sleeper, and tell  
what place the train is approaching? I  
know the country so well. The dreary  
monotony robs it of novelty or interest.  
I have been over the ground so often  
that I believe I know every forest,  
every cotton patch and every crossroad on  
the entire circuit. The only compensa-  
tion that a traveling man has in a social  
way is in the fact that he meets people  
in every city that he visits and where-  
ever he goes he finds friends. But he  
is off and away before he has time to  
enjoy their society. No, it's a big mis-  
take; the traveling man's life is fright-  
fully lonely and monotonous."

The "Regulator."  
A London omnibus driver is reported  
as a punster by the Telegraph of that  
city.

A gentleman who occupied a front  
garden seat on a bus was complaining  
of the "small-kale pace." "Anything  
worse with the horses?" he inquired of  
the driver.

"Bless me, no," was the reply. "It's  
their fast journey."

Not satisfied, the complainant again  
protested against the conveyance being

turned into a funeral car, and asked  
with some irony whether it was a "fa-  
vorite."

"No, not exactly, sir," was the an-  
swer, "but it's known as the 'regu-  
lator.'"

Asked to explain his meaning, the  
imperturbable occupant of the box re-  
ported:

"Why, 'cause it's the bus all the  
others go by."

SUBDUED BY REVERENCE.

Jack Tar's Roughness Never Manifested  
Toward Religion.

It is not the sea that makes a sailor a  
vulgar animal, but the vice he takes to it.  
The life of the sea is bitter and hard,  
but it is not so bitterly hard as of  
itself to vulgarize a man. "The spirit  
of the Creator is never so close to one  
as at sea," says Mr. W. Clark Russell,  
the writer of sea romances, and he tells  
this anecdote to illustrate how a rough  
seaman may be subdued by a feeling  
of reverence.

A sailor, a rough, bellowing, swearing  
fellow, asked one of the ship boys to  
lend him his Bible. "I'm afraid you'll  
make fun of it," answered the boy.  
"No, no, my lad," quickly replied the  
sailor, "I don't ridicule God Almighty."  
The sailor, in common with many land-  
men, has a schoolboy fear of derision.  
He cannot endure being laughed at,  
and therefore hides even the crude re-  
ligious feeling which may be in him.  
When, however, he stands by his col-  
ors, and shows that a man may be a  
good sailor and a good Christian, he is  
not likely to encounter derision from his  
shipmates.

"I remember being a shipmate,"  
writes Mr. Russell, "with a fine, intel-  
lectual sailor, a man with as refined a  
face and as gentle and expressive an  
eye as ever I met, who during the voy-  
age made a practice in one of the dog-  
catches in fine weather to read the  
Bible in the fore-cabin to such as chose  
to listen to him. He could get no hear-  
ers for a good while, but I do not know  
that the roughest, most unfeeling fel-  
low in the ship ever ventured to whis-  
per so much as a jest at the man's strug-  
gle to be of service to his fellows."

"He was universally known as a smart  
and a sure hand, an excellent seaman  
in all senses, quiet, gentle, unobtrusive,  
with a hearty laugh, a man that a ship-  
mate would go to in trouble, sure of  
sympathy and of such help as the poor  
fellow's slender resources admitted."

THE LOST SHEEP.

A Living Picture of the Beautiful Biblical  
Parable.

The traveler in Palestine sees not in-  
frequently a parable of the Gospels  
acted out before him. One of these liv-  
ing pictures passed before Francis  
Power Cobbe, as she was riding  
through the low hills which bound the  
blighted flats of the Dead Sea. In her  
plate, by herself, she describes the  
beautiful sight and the impression it  
made.

While riding alone, a few hundred  
yards ahead of the caravan, she met a  
man, the only one she had seen since  
passing a few black tents eight or ten  
miles away. He was a noble-looking  
young shepherd, dressed in the camel's  
hair robe, and with the powerful limbs  
and elastic step of the children of the  
desert.

Round his neck, and with his little  
limbs held gently by his hand, lay a  
lamb he had rescued and was carrying  
home. The little creature lay as if  
perfectly contented and happy, and the  
man looked pleased as he strode along  
lightly with his burden. As Miss Cobbe  
saluted him with the usual, "Peace be  
unto you," he turned his head and the  
"Salam alik" (Peace with you) he re-  
sponded with a smile and a kindly  
glance at the lamb, to which he saw  
his eyes were directed.

"It was actually," writes the delight-  
ed witness, "the beautiful parable of  
the Gospel acted out before my sight.  
Every particular was true to the story;  
the shepherd had doubtless lost his  
lamb, and the black tents we had seen  
so far away, and had sought for the lost  
lamb 'til he found it, where it must  
quickly have perished without his help.  
Literally, too, 'when he had found it,  
he laid it on his shoulders, rejoicing.'"

THE NEGRO VOICE.

It is Not Adapted to the Singing of White  
Songs.

Owing to personal idiosyncrasies the  
vocal apparatus of the negro differs  
from that of the white man. The arch  
of the roof of the mouth, the nasal  
sounding board of the colored man, has  
another conformation. If a true col-  
ored man were to paint his face like a  
white man and sing an English, Italian  
or German aria, his voice which would  
at once give him away, says an ex-  
change. The initiative faculty is,  
however, very strong in the negro so  
he cannot help himself in following the  
white man's music and the white man's  
words. The true, pure African song is  
probably the "Juba."

It is hardly a song, but a chant,  
abounding in spoken words. As to  
rhythm, the negro, or the one  
born in the United States, has that to  
a marked degree. If now and then  
there has been an occasional negro  
vocalist of merit since their period of  
freedom, why has there not been an in-  
strumentalist? The reason is plain. To  
have a fine voice is an accident of na-  
ture. To play an instrument well, so  
as to gain a reputation as a violinist  
or pianist, means, in addition to natural  
talent, to devote to the violin or piano  
many years of study. The race instinct  
in the negro does not incline toward  
perseverance of purpose. With rhythm  
alone, as Wallaseck shows, primitive  
music began.

Light Between Otter and Hawk.

The Berlin correspondent of the London  
Standard writes that a strange con-  
flict was observed the other day by  
fishermen on the Frische Haft, near  
Königsberg, in east Prussia. For some  
time they had noticed two otters which  
had ventured on to the ice. As they  
were watching them, a large hawk  
came flying from a neighboring forest  
and alighted on the ice not far from  
the otters. Soon, however, it soared  
into the air again, swooped down like  
lightning on one of the otters, and  
stuck its claws into its back. The  
other otter fled. A desperate fight en-  
sued. It lasted ten minutes, and ended  
in the death of the hawk. Its neck was  
bitten through, only a thin strip of skin  
remaining to unite its body with the  
water.

—Made is the harmonious voice of  
creation; an echo of the invisible  
world; one note of the divine concord  
which the entire universe is destined  
one day to sound.—Maxim.

## WHY?

## QUESTIONS WOMEN ASK

Here Answered with Good Sound  
Reason.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Why do people say that Lydia E.  
Pinkham's treatment, especially her  
Vegetable Compound, effects cures be-  
yond the physician's skill?

Because of the fact that a woman  
best understands her own ailments.  
What man ever suffered from a single  
pang like woman?

Why do thousands of women write  
to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.,  
telling their most secret thoughts?

Because they know that their letters  
go straight to the hands of a woman, are  
opened, read, and answered by a woman,  
who as a woman has made woman's life  
a life study, and because she never fails  
to understand, and cures cases which the doctor  
cannot.

The lady who asks that the following  
letter be published, gives concisely the  
uniform expression of gratitude con-  
tained in thousands of other letters in  
Mrs. Pinkham's possession.

"For eight years I suffered with neu-  
ralgia of the womb, backache, severe  
catarrh of the bladder, and kidney  
trouble. None of the doctors  
did me any good. I took  
twelve bottles of your  
Vegetable Compound, and  
cannot thank you enough for  
the relief I found."

"I am now  
well cured of all  
those pains. I  
should advise every woman to take Lydia  
E. Pinkham's Compound, who has any  
female trouble. I had a friend  
who was to go under an operation. I  
advised her first to try the Compound.  
She did, and is now so much better  
and stronger she has given up all  
thought of the operation."—MRS. M. WILDE,  
2137 Park St., Tioga, Pa.

THE FLOW OF TREASURE.

Influence of Increased Wealth on Intel-  
lectual Activity.

In 1492 Columbus discovered America,  
and, as the stream of treasure slowly  
flowed into Europe, a new life dawned.  
It was the opening of modern times.  
For the first fifty years, says the For-  
tightly Review, the influx of the  
precious metals was not enormous, but  
Potato was opened in 1548, and then the  
flood of silver reached its height, and  
the power of the stimulant was felt.

"Silver sunk in its real value, or  
would exchange for a smaller quantity  
of labor than before; and corn rose in  
its nominal price, and instead of being  
commonly sold for about two ounces of  
silver, the quarter came to be sold for  
six and eight."

Yet though there was this great rise  
in commodities, the relative values of  
the precious metals remained unaltered  
during the whole of the sixteenth cen-  
tury, and in 1600 the ratio of gold to  
silver was twelve to one, precisely  
where it had been two hundred years  
before.

Nothing is more curious and interest-  
ing than to watch the impulse given  
to intellectual activity as the tide of  
money runs from south to north. In  
1515 Raphael and Michael Angelo were  
in their prime; in 1519 Luther denied  
the papal supremacy; in 1539 Calvin  
was born at Noyon, while Shakespeare  
did not see the light till 1564. Science  
came a little later, for Galileo was not  
born till 1564, and Kepler only took his  
master's degree in 1591.

Adam Smith says that the new silver  
"does not seem to have had any very  
sensible effect upon the prices of things  
in England till after 1570." But within  
twenty-five years from then Shakes-  
peare was writing his plays, Bacon was  
in parliament, and Drake had become  
a great seaman of the world.

The merchants of London founded  
the East India company, the first step  
toward England's commercial supremacy.

KILLED BY THEIR ARMOR.

It Weighed Too Much for the Stoutest  
Russian Soldiers.

One of the interesting features of the  
late czar's funeral was, as usual, the  
two men clad in medieval armor, one  
on horseback and the other on foot.

The man on horseback, who was the  
open and his armor was of burnished  
gold, which glittered in the sun. He  
symbolized life.

The other was on foot; his armor was  
coal-black steel; his visor was closed,  
and in his hand he bore a drawn two-  
handed sword, the blade of which was  
shrouded in crape. He symbolized  
death.

The weight of these two suits of  
armor is so great that, notwithstanding  
the most gigantic men of the imperial  
guard being selected to don them, the  
one on foot who officiated at the ob-  
sequies of Emperor Nicholas I. fell  
dead from exhaustion on reaching the  
church of SS. Peter and Paul, where  
the imperial mausoleum is situated,  
while at the funeral of Alexander II.  
the black knight fainting during the  
march from the winter palace to the  
place of interment and was carried to  
the hospital, where he died the same  
night.

A similar fate overtook the black  
knight at the recent czar's funeral. It  
was observed that he could scarcely  
drag himself along during the latter  
part of the procession through the cap-  
ital, and on reaching the fortress he  
sank unconscious to the ground and  
has since died.

BRAIN WORK AND VITALITY.

Mental Exercise Is Said to Be Conducive to  
Longevity.

As a factor in longevity the London  
Speaker calls attention to the fact that  
the people who have been accustomed  
to the continued disciplinary use of  
their brains daily and who have placed  
their nerve power under a highly-de-  
veloped constitutional training are en-

abled by these very means to escape  
the so-called early decay and to avoid  
those alarming accidents to health  
from which so many apparently healthy  
men succumb. People who use their  
brains observe ordinary hygienic  
care of their bodies resist disease in  
the first place; and when they are  
actually ill they prolong their lives or  
recooperate sooner than do those who  
have lived less intellectual lives. Thus  
there is given a new force to the asser-  
tion that you may kill a man with  
anxiety very quickly, but it is difficult  
to kill with work.

Whether the brain can actually give  
power to the muscles is not certain,  
though the enormous strength some-  
times developed in a last rally looks  
very much like it. That it can materi-  
ally affect vitality is quite certain, and  
has been acknowledged by the experi-  
enced in all ages.

WINTER IN THE SUBURBS.

When the Glad Spring Cometh Joy Reigns  
Upon the Suburban.

There is perhaps nothing more dis-  
agreeable to the average lover of com-  
fort than to have to spend a winter in  
the suburbs, writes one who has had  
the experience, in Harper's Bazar,  
where there is nothing at all going on  
but the household bills, and where the  
wind blows the snow about at such a  
rate that when the boy digs a path to  
the sidewalk, it is so well covered by  
the time he reaches the street that he  
has to make a new path that he may  
get back to the house dry.

And then the wind comes dimly  
about the chimney all night, and shakes  
the house so that the pictures swing on  
the walls, and the quinine pills rattle in  
a merry tattoo in the bottle on the  
bureau. And the wind blows down  
the chimney, and makes the curtains  
flap like sails, and cools the room, and  
blows the ashes off the hearth until the  
room seems filled with a dense London  
fog. The milkman doesn't arrive until  
the head of the house has left for the  
train. Then comes a leak in the roof  
that lets the slush trickle down into  
the swinging lamp. Then a plumbing  
burst and a plumber cannot be had,  
because he goes first to the richest man  
in the town, and all the pipes are  
frozen. Then the snowstorm comes un-  
der the door—all but the snow-bird.

But now all the hardships are over.  
The snow has gone, the frogs are croak-  
ing, the bluebird is singing and the  
violets are blowing in the twinkling  
grass. The middle of spring dells hills  
and valleys like a gentle heison, and  
the air is throbbing with a wild magic  
music that makes one feel young and  
happy. The lambskins are capering  
about in wildest glee, and the long  
bright days, shimmering in gold and  
painted with lily and lilac, fade away  
like a fairy dream.

And the ruralite is happy, for now he  
gets his great reward for suffering  
these all winter. He sees the rosy  
reign of spring, he sallies forth full of  
the music of gladness—he has rented  
his house for the summer.

IN OLD SCOTLAND.

How The People Got About One Hundred  
and Fifty Years Ago.

The produce was carried in sacks on  
horseback or on sledges, or (later in  
the century) on tumbrils, which were  
sleighs on "tumbling" wheels of solid  
wood, with wooden axle trees, all re-  
volving together. These machines,  
says the Scottish Review, were often so  
small that in a narrow passage the  
carter could lift them bodily, for they  
held little more than a wheelbarrow.  
They had wheels a foot and a half in  
diameter, made of three pieces of  
wood pinned together like a butter  
fry, and which quickly wore out, and  
became utterly shapeless, so that a  
load of six hundred pounds was enor-  
mous for the dwarfish animals to drag.  
Yet even these vehicles were triumphs  
of civilization when they came into use,  
when the century was young.

Carts are later inventions still, and  
when one, in 1723, carried the tiny  
load of coals from East Kilbride to  
Cambuslang, "crowds of people," it is  
reported, "went to see the wonderful  
machine; they looked with surprise,  
and returned with astonishment." In  
many parts of the lowlands they were  
not in ordinary use, even till 1760,  
while in the northern districts sledges,  
or creels, or baskets, were used, and  
were chiefly employed to the end of the  
century. The wretched condition of the  
roads was the chief cause of the reluc-  
tant adoption of carts.

In the driest weather the roads were  
unfit for carriages, and in wet weather  
almost impassable, even for horses—  
deep in ruts of mire, covered with  
snow, winding up high and down  
hills to avoid swamps and bogs. It was  
this precarious state of the roads  
which obliged judges to ride on circuit,  
and a practice began as a physical ne-  
cessity was retained as a dignified  
habit, so that in 1744 Lord Dun re-  
signed his judgeship because he was no  
longer able to "ride on circuit."

The Fear of Man.

"The fear of man bringeth a snare."  
This Jewish proverb is graphically il-  
lustrated by a story told of the late Dr.  
Stephen H. Tyng, who for many years  
was the pastor of the Episcopal pulpit.  
The narrator of the anecdote, the res-  
pectable Rev. Dr. Watson, of Philadel-  
phia, says: "Before Dr. Tyng came to  
Philadelphia as the rector of Holy  
Trinity, he was pastor of a church at  
Georgetown, now a part of Washing-  
ton city. It was in the early days of  
the century, when that great states-  
man and orator, Henry Clay, was in the  
heyday of his glory. One Sunday evening  
Dr. Tyng ascended his pulpit and  
proceeded to deliver a most eloquent  
sermon. His hearers and he realized  
simultaneously that his words were  
unusually eloquent. In the midst  
of an impassioned exhortation the  
church door opened and a belated  
Christian came down the aisle and  
took a seat. It was Henry Clay. Dr.  
Tyng recognized him. Suddenly and  
unaccountably the preacher became  
filled with a sense of his own insignif-  
icance as an orator in the presence  
of this eloquent man. He broke down  
and floundered miserably through the  
remainder of his sermon, which he  
brought to a speedy close."—Youth's  
Companion.

Wholesale Fainting in Church.

An extraordinary incident occurred  
at the parish church at Huellocote,  
near Gloucester, one Sunday morning.  
When the Litany was reached a girl  
screamed and fainted, and the commo-  
tion had hardly subsided when her sis-  
ter fainted. Several ladies followed  
suit, one by one, all being more or less  
affected by giddiness, and had to be  
carried out of the church. The church  
was heated by coal stoves, the fumes of  
which were responsible for the occur-  
rence. The service came to an abrupt  
termination.—Lancashire Daily Post.

## ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

To Make Pure Blood  
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

There is no medicine better for the people  
equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the  
standard Spring medicine and blood puri-  
fier and it possesses peculiar merit which  
others try in vain to reach. It really  
makes the weak strong. Do not neglect  
to purify your blood this spring. Take  
Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cath-  
artic with every one who tries them.  
25c. per box.

Sioux Indians, of South Dakota, sell  
more than \$100,000 worth of grain to the  
Government every year.

Don't wear false hair while it is pos-  
sible to retain your own. Ayer's Hair  
Pig, the best dressing, nourishes and  
invigorates the hair roots, cures scalp  
diseases, prevents the hair from coming  
out or turning gray, and promotes a new  
and luxuriant growth.

During the last decade the United  
States has imported \$10,000,000 worth of  
potatoes.

I have experienced great relief by  
taking Dr. Casson's Botanic Balm for  
asthma. I would also state, I can go up  
stairs and walk further than I have in  
some time without feeling weary, as I  
have in the past.

Mrs. L. F. Bells, 365 East Broadway,  
N. Y.

A teacher in a city school received the  
following note from the mother of a boy  
who had been absent for a day or two:  
"Dear mam: please excuse Willy. He  
didn't have to wash and mend them and  
Mrs. O'Leary's goat come and eat them up  
of the line and that was to be excuse  
enuff, goodness now."

Yours with respect,  
Mrs. B.

If you value your eyesight and wish to  
preserve it as long as possible, avoid  
reading or sewing by gas or electric light,  
and use only the Miller Lamp.

Hall's Hair Renewer contains the natu-  
ral food and color-matter for the hair,  
and medicinal herbs for the scalp, curing  
grayness, baldness, dandruff, and scalp  
sores.

Milwaukee was the Indian name of a  
Wisconsin river. It means rich country.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old well-tried remedy,  
Mrs. Winslow's Syrup for children teething.  
It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays  
all pain, and will induce the best sleep  
and regularity. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Mr. Billus—I've had a roaring in my  
head all day. I think I'll consult a  
doctor about it.

Mrs. Billus—Haden't you better consult  
a wheelwright?

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she became a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Rev. E. A. Horton defines the newspa-  
per as a multiplied library.

It sharpens the appetite, improves digestion, and re-  
stores health and vigor; all the organs of  
the body are aroused to healthy action  
by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.  
More than all, the liver—and that's  
the key to the whole system. You have  
pure blood or poisonous blood, just as  
your liver chooses. The blood controls  
the health, the liver controls the blood,  
the "Discovery" controls the liver.

You can escape just about half the ill  
flesh is heir to, by being ready for them.  
Break the system up with this medicine,  
which prevents as well as cures. For all  
diseases caused by a disordered liver or  
impure blood—dyspepsia, biliousness,  
the most stubborn skin, scalp and scrofu-  
lous affections, the "Discovery" is the  
only remedy so certain and effective that  
it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit  
or cure, you have your money back.

You pay only for the good you get.

WHEN HE MARRIES.

If a young man desires to marry it  
should be his acknowledged privilege to  
be on terms of perfect intimacy in the  
home and with the members of the fam-  
ily he expects to enter, and if he be as  
openly as he surely becomes after marriage,  
he will stop and consider awhile "what  
manner of woman is this I am selecting  
to make my home, to rear my children?  
What has she gained by heritage or train-  
ing?" And if anything he feels that  
would mar his or rather their home and  
happiness, he should look it squarely in  
the face and consider whether the game  
is worth the candle.

It matters not whether she be a city  
or country girl; if she be weak, she'll  
be weak; if strong, she'll be strong.  
The city girl has a chance to be more  
strongly good than any other, because  
she's been reared in the midst of tempta-  
tion and knows how to resist and over-  
come it, but the village or country girl,  
transplanted to the new experiences of a  
city, has many a lesson to learn of which  
she never dreamed in her protected coun-  
try home. Still if the character founda-  
tion is there, if a wise mother has trained  
her, it is proof against any and all tempta-  
tions, and the where and when of her  
training are as nothing as compared with  
the other qualifications.

NOCTURNAL FISHING.

Trout Caught When It Is Too Dark to  
See.

In the clear streams of western New  
York (including the celebrated Spring  
creek of Caledonia) in which I have  
fished for several years, it is the custom  
to do a great deal of night-fishing in  
July and August, as at that season the  
large fish seem to be moving



## Woman's Department.

## TO THE WOMAN WHO DOES HER OWN WORK.

Pots and kettles and dishes and pans  
Are stacked in heaps on shelves and jambs  
Awaiting the care of nimble hands.  
If the water is hot and the dishcloths white,  
The firewood dry and the kitchen bright,  
The work is cheerful, and the labor light.

When the last dish is washed the day is done;  
But another day must be begun,  
And more dishes pile up one by one.  
Tis but clearing away for another meal.  
And the weary housewife can never feel  
That she has come to the end of the kitchen reel.

A limited "sphere" is the cook's domain.  
A routine finished, to be gone through again,  
Tasting the temper, the strength and the tone,  
But if the cook is mistress of all her arts,  
Her husband's breakfast and her children's  
Then the Queen of the Kitchen is Queen of Hearts.

## TO THE GIRLS.

What a babel of voices! Mabelle Galle had just returned from the city where she had been through the winter, and was so rejoiced now to get home again. It was Saturday, and there was much to be done; the baking and mending, floors to scrub, dinner to get, besides say to boil down into molasses, for the April time. Old winter had worn himself out and gone with the winds of March. The boys with their spade buckets repaired to the woods, to cut in the midst of the sugar maples. Weren't they a merry crew. Who can speak of the joys of youth without emotion? For do we not remember our own sunny youth when the merry days came?

There was the wood pile for the boys to cut up, and the lodge to go to in the evening, so Mabelle had much pleasure in her country home; and there was much to be said by all these young people. Is it any wonder that there should be a love-making as well going on? We noticed one day a glittering ring on her finger, and grandma and her little sister were very much in the way; so little black stockings went out in the doorway to play, and silver laces staid in her own room, and the mending went merrily on till about three o'clock, when the girls began to curl their hair preparatory to going to the lodge. There was to be an entertainment there, and the young men and the girls were to have a merry time. There was no room for grandma, so she staid at home; but Saturday night she could go home; her hair did not need to be frizzed, for it was always frizzily enough. She could look on and see the joyous faces of the young, and that was entertainment enough for her. Each of the girls always wanted to do all they could for her, for she was passing away, and they could not have her long. How beautiful thus to be good to the aged. Such girls will be blessed when they grow old.

But the great need in all this is money. How can it be obtained? So Mabelle wrote to the great city, and grandma wrote short stories for the papers, knit stockings or mittens, and did most anything to obtain what little money she could. So it happened her purse of old did not fail, neither the meal in the barrel. Mabelle could earn her own clothes, and get a few for little black stockings, and silver laces could get her own; and they got along very well.

She was high-spirited, and loved to be independent, but got to thinking too highly of herself. She loved to curl her pretty hair and act out city ways; so Grandma told her she thought she was Mrs. Hiers herself, instead of Mrs. Hiers' servant girl. She put on airs so terribly her father was ashamed of her, and often reproved his motherless girl. But this did no good; she began to make fun of her grandma. And now little Mabelle stood in great danger. And the boy and her had the advantage of her, as he had a mother who humored all his whims, and she had great power over the father of Mabelle. Oh, poor girl! She was fast drifting into the quicksands, which have drawn so many into the overwhelming vortex of sin. What can save her now? Will she see for herself, and escape for her life? Let us hope she will. Let her take warning from others who have been misguided, for her dead mother's sake.

Yes, she will see. She is beginning to think. She has changed her attitude to her grandma, who so kindly cared for her and her little sister in their tender, helpless age. And now grandma needs little attentions; and when her heart was ready to break, because of the ingratitude she was receiving from her oldest son and wife, and sick besides, it was little Mabelle who kindly built the fire, and brought good things to poor old grandma. God will bless her for this, we all know, and make her a good girl, and when she returns to the city she will be a woman of low ways, and be respectable there as well as here.

Helen Kay need not think there are no good folks in the country, for methinks there are almost always sure to be found; and the great danger to young girls lies in the befuddled city matrons. If we are a little careless of the "coiffure," we are more careful of the inward adornment of the heart, and our ornament may be found in "a meek and quiet spirit, which in the sight of God is of great price." Mrs. D. W. WALKER.

North Bradford.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE THIMBLE.

The thimble is a Dutch invention that was first brought to England in 1895, by one John Lofing, who began its manufacture at Ilington, near London, gaining thereby both honor and profit. Its name was derived from the words thimble and bell, being for a long time called thimble, and only lately thimble. Old records say that thimbles were first worn on the thumb; but we can scarcely conceive how they could be of much use there. Formerly, they were made of brass and iron only, but of late years pearl and glass have all been used for making thimbles. I saw some very beautiful ones in China that were exquisitely carved, of pearl, and bound with gold, and the end also of gold. These pearl thimbles are quite as costly

and far prettier than those made entirely of gold. Usually there is a pearl sheath for the scissors, and a dainty needle-book of pearl, edged with gold, to accompany the thimble, and the whole is inclosed in an exquisite little pocket case shaped like a book and bound in satin and pearl.

A thimble owned by the queen-consort of Siam is shaped like a lotus bud, this being the royal flower of that country, and almost everything about the court bearing, in a greater or less degree, some impress of the lotus. This thimble is of gold, thickly studded with diamonds that are so arranged as to form the lady's name and the date of her marriage. It was a bridal gift from the king, who, having seen the English and American ladies at his court using thimbles, took this method of introducing them among his own people.

In Naples, very pretty thimbles, composed of lava from Mount Vesuvius, are occasionally sold, but rather as curiosities than for real utility, being, from the extreme brittleness of the lava, very easily broken. I have heard also, of thimbles made of asphaltum from the Dead Sea, and of one composed of a fragment of the old elm tree at Cambridge, Mass., under which General Washington stood when taking command of the United States army, in July, 1775; but I do not suppose that any of these were ever intended to be used in sewing.

In the ordinary manufacture of gold and silver thimbles, thin plates of the metal are introduced into the die and then punched into shape. But in Paris the French have a way of their own, quite different from ours, for making gold thimbles that are said to be much more durable than those made in the usual way. Pieces of very thin sheet-iron are cut into disks of about two inches in diameter. These, after being heated to redness, are struck by means of a punch into a succession of holes of a gradually increasing depth to give the proper shape. The thimble is then trimmed, polished, and indented around its outer surface with tiny holes. It is next converted into steel by a process called cementation, then tempered, and brought to a blue color.

After all this is completed a thin sheet of gold is introduced into the interior and fastened to the steel by a mandrel, while gold leaf is attached firmly by pressure to the outside, the edges being seamed in a small groove made to receive them. This completes the thimble that will last for years. The steel used in its construction will scarcely wear out in a long lifetime, and the gold, if worn away, is easily replaced.

## HOUSEWORK A SCIENCE.

One of our bright woman editors writes: When a friend of mine married, she said to me: "I will never putter along in the way the average American housekeeper does. I will reduce my housekeeping to a science, and that will leave me time to keep up my music, read, and keep step with my husband, and study to keep ahead of my children. I will not let wrinkles grow in my face, nor will I allow my hands to get blowsy and red. The great trouble is, women are not particular enough about themselves, and they do not do things in an orderly way, and then they worry."

Well, I have never found out how my friend got along. Sometimes I have wondered if the fair face was still as fair, and the hope to accomplish much still as bright as on her wedding day. There is, however, a way, whether we live in country or city, whereby we can make something of our lives. We are apt to remark that women, like water, find a level, forgetting the places where they are dammed up and kept in.

One of the sweet singers, when I asked her how she found time for poems in the multitude of her housekeeping cares, said, "I fasten my book up over my flour barrel, and when I can read a verse, and then the work speeds while I think over it and commit it to memory."

She was one of the most toil-burdened women I ever knew, and yet many a sweet song of her's has sung itself around the world in hearts that have been made lighter by its comforting homeliness.

## ALPHABET OF MAXIMS.

Attend carefully to details of your business.  
Be prompt in all things.  
Consider well, then decide positively.  
Dare to do right, fear to do wrong.  
Endure trials patiently.  
Fight life's battles bravely, manfully.  
Go into the society of the vicious.  
Hold integrity sacred.  
Injure not another's reputation or business.  
Keep hands only with the virtuous.  
Join your mind from evil thoughts.  
Lie not for any consideration.  
Make few acquaintances.  
Never try to appear what you are not.  
Observe good manners.  
Pay your debts promptly.  
Question not the veracity of a friend.  
Respect the counsel of your parents.  
Sacrifice money rather than principle.  
Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks.  
Use your leisure time for improvement.  
Venture not upon the threshold of wrong.  
Watch carefully over your passions.  
"Xtend to every one a kindly salutation.  
Yield not to discouragement.  
Zealously labor for the right.—  
And success is certain.—Baron Rothschild.

## DR. PARKHURST ON FEMALE COLLEGES.

Let it once be settled that womanliness is the finest product that a female college can yield, with all that tendency to wifehood and motherhood which is the instinctive outcome of womanliness—I say, let this once be settled and a large beginning will already have been made toward deciding the methods and machinery by which the college will do its work and compass the ends, writes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in the *May Ladies' Home Journal*.

With all this in mind it is easy to wonder whether it quite comports with the situation that so much of the discipline and instruction of female colleges, as is commonly the case, should be in the hands of men. The question at any rate is worth asking. Such schools are so largely an innovation that it is reasonable to suppose that the best methods of administering them have not yet been hit upon. The male president of such a college and such male professors as are upon its staff of instruction, may all believe that woman's chief end on earth is to be a wife and mother and to cultivate the best possibilities of her offspring; and these male functionaries may all teach this doctrine with emphatic reiteration, but it is presumable that masculine influence will produce feminine effects? The gentlemen members of the faculty may be so thoroughly persuaded of the truth of what I have here been urging that they will be able to convince their lady pupils of the same truth; but it is one thing to persuade a class of young women that womanliness is the greatest accomplishment possible to them, and quite a distinct thing to secure and mature in them that womanliness.

I never expect to see the teaching force of a male college made up, in part, of women.

Why does it any more comport with the fitness of things that the teaching of a female college should be made up, in whole or in part, of men? Is there any doubt but that if women competent for the position were attainable they would meet the requirements of the case in a way men cannot?

It is not pretty clear, without argument, that a thoroughly womanly woman can do more toward helping a college girl to become a woman than a thoroughly manly man can do. We may become so wonted to an infelicitous usage as not to realize its infelicity. There would be no pertinence in these suggestions if it were the case that the object of a female college is to make scholarly women.

## FARM CHEESE.

## Simple Directions for Nice Home-Made Cheese.

In Europe cheese forms a very important article of diet, but in this country it is greatly neglected, and on many farms its manufacture is never attempted. This neglect is chiefly due to a very general impression of the laboriousness of the work and the need of a special education, therefore. Of course this is true of many varieties of cheese, but there are other kinds which are easily made. The following is a simple recipe for nice, small cheese suitable for home use:

Strain the evening's milk into a deep can, which should be placed in cold water. This will prevent the development of bacteria and check the rising of the cream. The milk should be well stirred before retiring. In the morning the cream and a portion of the milk should be heated (in a boiler or hundred and twenty degrees), and then added to the remainder of the evening's milk, which has been stirred into the morning's. When all have been mixed the temperature should be from eighty to eighty-four degrees.

The coloring matter, diluted with water, should be stirred in before the rennet is added. Rennet loses then an ounce of the latter is needed for every hundred pounds of milk. The vessel should then be covered and left for half an hour, after which time it should be closely watched, and as soon as the curd breaks or splits in passing a finger through it, it should be cut with a long-bladed knife into inch squares. This opens the pores of the curd and allows the escape of the whey. The cutting must be done carefully, so as to keep the whey clear. Some of the latter should be dipped off and water heated to one hundred and forty degrees and poured on to the curd, so as to raise the mass to about ninety-six degrees. The vessel is kept covered, so as to retain the heat.

After half an hour the curd will be tough enough to lift without breaking. The whey must then be drawn as quickly as possible. The curd is torn into pieces with the hands and the whey carefully pressed out, so that the fat may not escape. When it is fine enough good dairy salt should be added at the rate of about four pounds to every hundred pounds of milk. During the salting and the subsequent cooling the curd must be kept from matting by constant stirring. A sewed bandage should be placed in the hoop and the curd pressed in firmly. When the cheese has settled in the hoop it is taken out in the cloth, placed on a shelf and turned every day during the first month and twice a week after that. To prevent cracking it should occasionally be rubbed with butter. The curing will require two or three months in a temperature from 60 to 65 degrees.—N. Y. World.

## A BELGIAN LOVE MARKET.

Curious and Ancient Custom Observed in the Town of Arton.  
A singular and ancient custom takes place the first Thursday in December every year in the little Belgian city of Arton. This is the celebrated St. Nicholas festival, and its counterpart is probably impossible to find in any country. Peasants, male and female, enter the city in the early morning, all dressed in their holiday dress and all bent on being married. The young men and women march up and down on the market place, and as soon as a young peasant sees the girl for whom he has a liking he invites her to one of the many cabarets or cafes that surround the market, and here the agreement and conditions for the marriage are talked over. The young peasant is always attended by an important personage called "the spokesman." This person plays a most important part, and without him no marriage could be arranged. This man enjoys the confidence of both parties; he knows the qualifications every young peasant and how much of a marriage portion

each girl is provided with. It is he who does the talking for both parties, and, if an agreement is entered into and a wedding is the result, he receives a certain part of the wedding portion, a new high hat and a pair of boots. As long as the consultation between the two families, commenced at the festival, continues the spokesman has a good time. He is entitled to the best of food and drink, and if he successfully carries out the negotiations he is the first one to be invited to the wedding.

As soon as a couple are engaged, which must be done before the festival is over, the custom is for the beau to purchase some oranges and candy for his girl and she presents her intended with a pipe and a package of tobacco.—Troy Times.

## FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

—Madeira Pudding.—Skin three nice (bananas and cut into slices, add about one pint of milk and boil up. Dissolve two tablespoonsful of corn flour, or flour, in a little cold milk, and add to it hot; stir well and sweeten to taste. Squeeze in a few drops of lemon juice; when the mixture has thickened, pour it into a pudding dish, scatter fine bread-crumbs over the top, with a few bits of butter, and bake till the custard is set.—Leeds Mercury.

—Stuffed Eggs.—Hard boil six eggs as there are persons, peel and divide each egg exactly in two, across, and place a little piece of the end of a can half, and after removing the yolks strain the halves in a dish, hollows up. Drain from its oil one sardine for every half yolk. Free from skin and bone, blend with the yolk by means of a silver fork; add pepper and salt to taste. Pile the mixture in the hollows, rounding it to the shape and size of the full yolk. They may be heated in the oven and dressed with melted butter or served cold.—N. Y. Ledger.

—Minute Pudding.—One pint of flour, a teaspoonful each of soda and salt, a scant quart of milk. Mix the soda and salt with the flour, turn the milk into a buttered spider, and the instant it boils up add all the flour at once. Toss it up quickly till the flour is well mixed, turn it into a buttered bowl, cover close, and let it stand a few minutes to shape. Turn out on a hot plate, and serve at once with wine or lemon sauce. This is an old-fashioned receipt, and has been used in my family for many years with great success.—Boston Budget.

## Young Folks' Column.

Dear Boys and Girls: I thought that I would write and help the boys all I could. I think that R. A. G. is just right. Girls, as a rule, are inclined to feel superior to the boys, and smaller than themselves, but are very kind when they want anything done, and afterward never look at you. I don't say all girls are so. There are exceptions to all rules. In the summer time one girl will go to another, and let it stand a few minutes to shape. Turn out on a hot plate, and serve at once with wine or lemon sauce. This is an old-fashioned receipt, and has been used in my family for many years with great success.—Boston Budget.

Dear Girls: I am a girl 14 years old. I guess that the girls are as smart as the boys, and the boys as smart as the girls. My grandfather said he thought I could do as much work as some boys could. I live with my grandfather and grandmother. My grandmother is an invalid, and as for doing chores, I can cook, wash dishes, make beds, wash, knit, sew and wash floors. I do all of the chores at the barn. We have three cows, two horses, three pigs, 20 chickens, and 10 geese. I have got two cats and one dog; the cat's names are Johnny and Bob; the dog's name is Bessie. I like to eat potatoes and drop them every spring when I am at home. Manchester. BERTHA M. MOSHER.

Well, boys, I have got around at last if I am lazy. My father takes the *Farmer* and I love to read the young folks' column. I live on a farm of 250 acres, and for stock we have three cows and two horses, two calves and one horse and thirteen sheep. I do the work around the barn and a good deal of the housework. If I was in the girls' place I would keep still about the boys being so lazy. The girls think that the boys would go to bed if they were to mend their stockings. All they want to do is to stand before the glass and comb their hair and tease their folks to buy them an organ. The Forks. TARGIE.

Dear Boys and Girls: My father takes the *Farmer*, and as I never wrote a letter for it, I thought I would try. I am 15 years old, and have three big brothers, who are all very kind to me. I also have four sisters, which makes quite a large family. I am glad it is time when we are all at home. I should like to get acquainted with R. A. G., and see what kind of a boy he can be to dislike girls much. I will close by sending a riddle which I think will apply to R. A. Grover: To what summer resort should a bad boy be sent? Saco. ROSE.

Dear Friends: I am a little boy nine years old. I live on a farm of 275 acres. We have 3 horses, 40 sheep, 21 lambs, 11 cows, 3 heifers, 6 pairs of steers, 6 calves, and one odd steer. I think I know the answer to Nellie's riddle, and I have a brother and a sister. I am a fancy work, knit and sew. I knit my sister a pair of mittens and wristers. I have a brother and a sister. For pets I have 5 sheep; their names are Joan, Darby, Speckle, Annie and Sarah; and I have 5 lambs. Yours truly, STARKS. CLARENCE M. WESTON.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am a boy 12 years old. My mother takes the *Farmer*. I have 15 hens, two horses and two colts. I have two sisters and a brother. School began in April. I study fourth reader, arithmetic, spelling, history, grammar, geography. I think that the boys can skate better than the girls can. Milford.

I am 14 years old. You girls tell me what you do; and I will tell you a few things that I can do. I can do any kind of work that is done on a farm or in a farm house. Talk about your cooking, I should like to see a girl 14 years old that can cook, knit, sew, or do any kind of work around the house. I will close hoping to hear from all of the boys. Carratunk. BOB.

Summer is most here, and I am very glad, too. My age is 12 years. I attended the high school at Carratunk this winter; my teacher's name is J. F. Adams; he is a nice teacher. I have for studies fifth reader, large arithmetic, large grammar, large geography, spelling and writing. I remain, R. A. S. Carratunk.

What is the first thing a gardener sets in his garden? What is it that grows in winter with its roots upward, and dies in summer? I would like to have some of the young folks write to me; will answer all questions directed to North Sidney. Miss BLUE EYES.

who had two dozen eggs in a dish in his hand, and a hen picked at him, and he dropped the eggs and shouted, "Oh, sister, sister, come quick!" The boys think they are so smart that it spoils them. We don't want the boys to think for a moment that we are sorry for anything we have said. We will close by sending a conundrum for the superior boys to guess: For what was Eve made? MAE AND LOU.

Dear Boys and Girls: I like to read the young folks' column very much. I am a little girl nine years old. My school is not keeping now, but will begin Monday. When it is keeping my studies are fourth reader, little arithmetic, spelling, little geography and grammar. For pets I have two cats and a calf; my cat's names are Tabby and Bessie; my calf's name is Bessie. For stock we have five horses; their names are Maud, John and George. Two cows, two heifers, four sheep, two pigs, and 18 hens. I have three brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Samuel, Robert Leo, and Guy. My sister's name is Lillian. I am a farm of 65 acres. For Christmas presents I got a new dress, a school tablet, a pencil and a game of authors. I will send a riddle: Bigger than a house, smaller than a mouse, more windows in it than in the king's house. I will send my name in figures. 18-21-20-8-3-8-21-18-3-9-12-12. Fort Fairfield.

I am a little girl 8 years old. I live on a farm. I have one sister and three brothers. I have for pets two cats, one dog, one cow, and two horses. My papa has nine cows and two horses. I can wash dishes, iron, sweep floors, and take care of my little brother, who is eleven months old. My brothers' names are Whitman, Prentice and Sammie, and my sister's name is Mercy. She is three years old. She and I have nice times. I had for Christmas presents, two dolls, one handkerchief. My papa has taken for a long time, and I like it very much. I love to read the young folks' column. I wash dishes, and my papa pays me ten cents a week. I go to school, and study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar. My papa was born in Augusta, Maine, and I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me. I will close by sending my name. ALMA JORDAN HOLBROOK. Brunswick.

Dear Friends of the Young Folks' Column: I am very much interested in the young folks' column. Our school is done; our teacher's name is Miss Annie E. Ruggles; I liked her very much. I will tell you what I got for Christmas: A box of stationery, 3 handkerchiefs, some candy and nuts. I can do most all kinds of housework, and I can knit and sew and do fancy work. I will tell you what I study when I go to school. Large arithmetic, fifth reader, spelling, large geography, large grammar, and physiology. I think I shall have a flower garden this summer. I am quite fond of flowers. I have got a white geranium in blossom now. I am 14 years old, and I have one brother and one sister. I think the answer to Nellie's riddle is an owl. I will close by sending my name in figures. Yours truly, 7-5-18-20-9-5 13. 2-5-13-9-10. Carmel.

Dear Girls: I am a girl 14 years old. I guess that the girls are as smart as the boys, and the boys as smart as the girls. My grandfather said he thought I could do as much work as some boys could. I live with my grandfather and grandmother. My grandmother is an invalid, and as for doing chores, I can cook, wash dishes, make beds, wash, knit, sew and wash floors. I do all of the chores at the barn. We have three cows, two horses, three pigs, 20 chickens, and 10 geese. I have got two cats and one dog; the cat's names are Johnny and Bob; the dog's name is Bessie. I like to eat potatoes and drop them every spring when I am at home. Manchester. BERTHA M. MOSHER.

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Dear Friends: I am a little boy nine years old. I live on a farm of 275 acres. We have 3 horses, 40 sheep, 21 lambs, 11 cows, 3 heifers, 6 pairs of steers, 6 calves, and one odd steer. I think I know the answer to Nellie's riddle, and I have a brother and a sister. I am a fancy work, knit and sew. I knit my sister a pair of mittens and wristers. I have a brother and a sister. For pets I have 5 sheep; their names are Joan, Darby, Speckle, Annie and Sarah; and I have 5 lambs. Yours truly, STARKS. CLARENCE M. WESTON.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am a boy 12 years old. My mother takes the *Farmer*. I have 15 hens, two horses and two colts. I have two sisters and a brother. School began in April. I study fourth reader, arithmetic, spelling, history, grammar, geography. I think that the boys can skate better than the girls can. Milford.

I am 14 years old. You girls tell me what you do; and I will tell you a few things that I can do. I can do any kind of work that is done on a farm or in a farm house. Talk about your cooking, I should like to see a girl 14 years old that can cook, knit, sew, or do any kind of work around the house. I will close hoping to hear from all of the boys. Carratunk. BOB.

Summer is most here, and I am very glad, too. My age is 12 years. I attended the high school at Carratunk this winter; my teacher's name is J. F. Adams; he is a nice teacher. I have for studies fifth reader, large arithmetic, large grammar, large geography, spelling and writing. I remain, R. A. S. Carratunk.

What is the first thing a gardener sets in his garden? What is it that grows in winter with its roots upward, and dies in summer? I would like to have some of the young folks write to me; will answer all questions directed to North Sidney. Miss BLUE EYES.

who had two dozen eggs in a dish in his hand, and a hen picked at him, and he dropped the eggs and shouted, "Oh, sister, sister, come quick!" The boys think they are so smart that it spoils them. We don't want the boys to think for a moment that we are sorry for anything we have said. We will close by sending a conundrum for the superior boys to guess: For what was Eve made? MAE AND LOU.

Dear Boys and Girls: I like to read the young folks' column very much. I am a little girl nine years old. My school is not keeping now, but will begin Monday. When it is keeping my studies are fourth reader, little arithmetic, spelling, little geography and grammar. For pets I have two cats and a calf; my cat's names are Tabby and Bessie; my calf's name is Bessie. For stock we have five horses; their names are Maud, John and George. Two cows, two heifers, four sheep, two pigs, and 18 hens. I have three brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Samuel, Robert Leo, and Guy. My sister's name is Lillian. I am a farm of 65 acres. For Christmas presents I got a new dress, a school tablet, a pencil and a game of authors. I will send a riddle: Bigger than a house, smaller than a mouse, more windows in it than in the king's house. I will send my name in figures. 18-21-20-8-3-8-21-18-3-9-12-12. Fort Fairfield.

I am a little girl 8 years old. I live on a farm. I have one sister and three brothers. I have for pets two cats, one dog, one cow, and two horses. My papa has nine cows and two horses. I can wash dishes, iron, sweep floors, and take care of my little brother, who is eleven months old. My brothers' names are Whitman, Prentice and Sammie, and my sister's name is Mercy. She is three years old. She and I have nice times. I had for Christmas presents, two dolls, one handkerchief. My papa has taken for a long time, and I like it very much. I love to read the young folks' column. I wash dishes, and my papa pays me ten cents a week. I go to school, and study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar. My papa was born in Augusta, Maine, and I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me. I will close by sending my name. ALMA JORDAN HOLBROOK. Brunswick.

Dear Friends of the Young Folks' Column: I am very much interested in the young folks' column. Our school is done; our teacher's name is Miss Annie E. Ruggles; I liked her very much. I will tell you what I got for Christmas: A box of stationery, 3 handkerchiefs, some candy and nuts. I can do most all kinds of housework, and I can knit and sew and do fancy work. I will tell you what I study when I go to school. Large arithmetic, fifth reader, spelling, large geography, large grammar, and physiology. I think I shall have a flower garden this summer. I am quite fond of flowers. I have got a white geranium in blossom now. I am 14 years old, and I have one brother and one sister. I think the answer to Nellie's riddle is an owl. I will close by sending my name in figures. Yours truly, 7-5-18-20-9-5 13. 2-5-13-9-10. Carmel.

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Sufficient Potash  
to insure the best results. The results of the latest investigations of the use and abuse of potash are told in our books.  
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**Meadow King!**  
This reliable, durable and light running mower still commands the approbation of users. Where no agent, address  
**FRED ATWOOD, Westport, Me.**  
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Full line of repairs on hand. 10-20

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COMMENCING  
Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

**KENNEBEC**  
Which leaves Gardiner at 3, Richmond 4, and Bath at 6 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.  
RETURNING, will leave Lincoln's wharf, Portland, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings at 6 o'clock.  
We are now serving round trip tickets, good for the season, at reduced rates.  
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In West Gardiner.  
The farm of the late H. Goldsmith, on the road leading from Gardiner to Lewiston, and three and one-half miles from Gardiner, contains thirty-four acres of land, with buildings consisting of house, ell, wood shed and two barns, all in the best of repair. For further particulars inquire of H. GOLDSTEIN, Jr., near the premises. Post Office address, Gardiner,



# Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by  
**Badger & Manley,**  
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895.

**TERMS.**  
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For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-  
tions and seventy-two cents for each subse-  
quent insertion.

**COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.**  
Mr. C. S. Arms, our Agent, will call upon  
our subscribers in Waldo county during May  
and June.

If interested in barn arrangements,  
don't fail to read the article in this issue  
on "Construction of Barns." It was  
prepared by one who has given diligent  
attention to the matter.

John L. Best, who for thirty years has  
carried on a large beef business in Port-  
land and through the State, has sold out  
to Hammond Brothers of Chicago. This  
puts the entire beef business of Portland  
under the control of the "Big Four."

The most important measure passed  
by the Wisconsin legislature, which was  
a law prohibiting the adulteration of  
dairy products, a practice  
which has become too common for this  
grass fed State.

Prof. Munson of the State College is so  
proud of a student of the subjects com-  
ing under his consideration, that he re-  
produces, on the first page, his essay on  
tomatoes, recently given before the Mas-  
sachusetts Horticultural Society.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is  
soon coming to this country on a lecture  
tour around the world. He has recently  
lost his entire fortune by unfortunate in-  
vestments, and has entered a contract  
for this trip as a means of livelihood.

When beef is high the people flee to  
eggs and fish for relief. By doing this  
they easily get along without meat.  
During the recent rise the retailers ap-  
peared to be the chief sufferers, as, after  
paying higher prices, they found they  
had a smaller demand to supply.

Even to those who are close observers  
of the development of electric railways,  
it must be somewhat of a surprise to  
learn that there are over 850 electric rail-  
ways in the United States, operating  
over 9000 miles of track and 23,000 cars,  
and representing a capital investment of  
over \$400,000,000.

At a banquet of ministers in Chicago,  
recently, the editor of a church paper  
said that he had thoroughly investigated  
in all the churches, and found that the  
average cost of saving a soul was \$443.  
We notice that a certain Methodist church-  
man has been preaching at an average  
salary of \$40 per year. He must get  
awfully discouraged before effectively  
reaching his first soul.

Murders have been alarmingly fre-  
quent in Maine the past three years, and  
people have been asking the question if  
we do not need more stringent laws in  
dealing with murderers. "Gentlemen,"  
said a well known criminal lawyer in  
summing up a murder case, "I was in  
London last summer. I found that they  
have very few murders there. It was be-  
cause they always hanged a murderer on  
the third Monday after his conviction."

Prof. Alvah T. Jordan, who was gradu-  
ated from the Maine State College in  
the class of 1893, has been elected State  
Horticulturist of New Jersey, commencing  
May 1st. The appointment was un-  
solicited on the part of Prof.  
Jordan, and his friends were much  
pleased. Prof. Jordan has been for the  
last two years professor in the State  
Agricultural College at Lexington, Ky.  
The State College boys are all making a  
good record.

Much gratification is expressed at the  
State Department, in Washington, over  
the reported acquiescence by China in  
the treaty of peace with Japan. As the  
ratifications of treaty have to be ex-  
changed at Chefoo before May 8th, and  
as that point is at least four days' journey  
from Peking, it is regarded as scarcely  
probable that the treaty, duly signed by  
the Chinese Emperor, is already on the  
way to the appointed place of ratifica-  
tion. The Japanese Emperor ratified the  
instrument more than a week ago.

An earnest and emphatic protest from  
Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic  
all over the country, has gone up at the  
proposed dedication of a monument to  
the confederate dead at Chicago on  
Memorial Day. The day and the place  
are equally unfortunate. As the *Boston  
Herald* truthfully says, "personal attach-  
ment to comrades in arms, if not local  
feeling, may excuse monumental tributes  
to those who fought to dismember  
the nation in the southern section of  
our country, but that portion of it which  
was loyal to the government is altogether  
inappropriate as the theatre for com-  
memorating by complimentary tribute  
the deeds of those who sought to de-  
stroy it."

Aroostook is a county of constant sur-  
prises. While its growth has been phe-  
nomenal, its newspapers have kept in  
line with its progress, and led the cur-  
rents of thought. And now the oldest  
paper in the county, pioneer of all news-  
papers there—the *Aroostook Pioneer*—  
issues an illustrated Souvenir Edition,  
showing the town of Houlton as it exists  
this year of grace, 1895. It contains  
pictures of its streets, business blocks  
and residences; its water power, mills,  
and other industries; its railroad facili-  
ties, stage lines, water works and elec-  
tric lights; its banks, Board of Trade,  
Loan and Building and Fish and Game  
Associations, Fire Department and Mil-  
itary company; its county buildings,  
schools, churches and fraternal societies.  
Besides being a beautiful specimen of  
the art preservative, it forms a means of  
introducing to public notice the attrac-  
tions and resources of the chief town in  
that wonderful county. We congratulate  
the publisher and editor, Mr. George  
H. Gilman, on this achievement.

## MAINE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

This Conference opened its session at  
Saco, on Thursday, with an unusually  
large attendance. Saco is memorable for  
being the place where the first Metho-  
dist sermon was preached in Maine.  
Bishop Thomas Bowman, D. D., LL. D.,  
presides over the Conference.

The forenoon session was largely de-  
voted to a discussion of the higher criti-  
cism and the views of Professor Charles  
A. Briggs, with special reference to the  
attitude of the *Zion's Herald* on these  
questions. After the organization had  
been completed, Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the  
editor of the *Zion's Herald*, was present-  
ed and spoke of the relations of the  
Conference to the paper. Dr. Parkhurst  
told in an amusing way of some of the  
inexplicable perplexities of the editor  
of a religious paper. In the course of  
these remarks, he said: "It has been said  
that I am too liberal, too progressive."

A member: "That's true."

Dr. Parkhurst, with considerable elo-  
quence, denied that he had expressed  
views which were not in harmony with  
Methodist doctrine.

Then Rev. Charles Munger arose and  
asked if he might put a question. He  
wanted to know whether Dr. Parkhurst  
regarded Dr. Briggs as an authority on  
the higher criticism.

Dr. Parkhurst spoke in praise of Dr.  
Briggs' motives and said that he was a  
man of intellectual eccentricity, who  
might begin all right and then fly off on  
a tangent. But that was no reason why  
his writings should be ignored.

Dr. Munger wanted an explanation of  
what Dr. Briggs meant when he said  
that modern thought was destroying the  
traditional theology.

Dr. Parkhurst did not believe that Dr.  
Briggs meant this in the sense in which  
it had been interpreted. He was not re-  
sponsible for the views of Dr. Briggs.

Mr. Munger: "Did Dr. Briggs under-  
stand what he meant when he said that  
Jesus Christ did not know whether  
Moses wrote the Pentateuch?"

Dr. Parkhurst: "I cannot answer for  
Dr. Briggs."

By the applause, the sympathy of the  
members was plainly with Dr. Parkhurst.  
Rev. W. F. Berry was elected Secre-  
tary. Rev. G. C. Andrews was made  
Historical Secretary, and Rev. T. F.  
Jones was chosen Statistical Secretary,  
and Rev. Sylvester Hooper was chosen  
Treasurer.

The afternoon was devoted to a Sun-  
day school anniversary, with addresses  
by Rev. F. C. Rogers of Portland and  
Rev. C. S. Cummings of Augusta. Mr.  
Rogers made an earnest plea for the in-  
creased attention to the children, argu-  
ing that if they were early taught the  
truth of the Christian religion it would  
not be necessary to convert them later in  
life. Mr. Rogers believes that 10 or 20  
years from now churches will be built  
with many small rooms, also that the  
Sunday schools may be graded and the  
classes given separate meeting places,  
thus doing away with the babel of young  
voices which now mark the Sunday  
school, where many are studying in one  
room. Mr. Rogers does not believe in a  
too profuse use of prizes as an incentive  
to Sunday school attendance. In a high  
pressure church, with a sensational pul-  
pit and an extravagant choir, the Super-  
intendent says it costs a considerable  
sum in candy and presents to keep the  
pupils long enough to swell the totals of  
the annual reports. Mr. Rogers thinks  
that the Christmas tree and the picnic  
have their legitimate uses, but they may  
be abused. A boy receiving the right  
religious training in early life will, Mr.  
Rogers declares, become a man worth  
40 of the best dudes that ever cut their  
throats with high collars and drew nourish-  
ment from the heads of their canes.

On Friday the Secretary read the re-  
port of the committee appointed at the  
last conference to consider the question  
of restricting the conference, so as to  
reduce the number of presiding elders  
from three to two. The report showed  
that the church boards voting on the  
matter, 43 favored and 40 opposed a  
change. The report was accepted and  
the matter finally referred to the pre-  
siding bishop.

Rev. John B. Lapham, presiding elder  
of the Augusta district, reported 600  
conversions during the year.

For the Lewiston district, Rev. J. A.  
Corey, presiding elder, reported. Refer-  
ence was made to the rebuilding and ex-  
tensive repairs of several church build-  
ings.

Rev. G. R. Palmer, presiding elder of  
the Portland district, reported that 150  
members on probation, and 40 persons  
in full membership during the year.

Saturday's business session was de-  
voted to the reception of delegates, the  
advancement of young clergymen in  
their studies, and general business. Ad-  
dresses were given by Rev. S. S. Cum-  
mings of the Boston Home for Little  
Wanderers, Rev. Dr. Freeman, Secretary  
of the Sunday School Union, and Tract  
Society, Dr. Breckinridge of the Metho-  
dist Hospital, Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr.  
Wilson of the Maine Bible Society. A  
message of greeting from the Maine  
Lodge of Good Templars was referred to  
the temperance committee.

Willard B. Dukeshire, George F. Mil-  
lard, Henry A. Pease, Ernest A. Porter,  
Alphonzo Bryant, Robert Lawton and  
Sherman T. Westhafer were passed in  
their studies. Rev. Wm. Wood, Rev.  
Wilmet P. Lord, preachers on probation,  
were admitted to full membership in  
the conference, after being catechized by  
Bishop Bowman. The Bishop's ad-  
dress in connection with this ceremony  
was one interesting feature of the fore-  
noon. Rev. E. A. Parker of Eliot was  
transferred from the active to the super-  
annuated list, and Rev. L. Luce of Port-  
land to the supernumerary.

The educational anniversary was held  
Saturday afternoon, Rev. Geo. D. Lindsay  
presiding, with addresses by Rev.  
Gallagher of the Maine Wesleyan Sem-  
inary at Kent's Hill, and Rev. C. H.  
Payne, Corresponding Secretary of the  
Board of Education. A memorial ser-  
vice, Rev. M. C. Pendexter presiding,  
was the programme for the last of the  
afternoon, with the anniversary of the  
Church Extension Society in the even-  
ing, with an address by Rev. A. Kynett,  
D. D., of Philadelphia.

## AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME WAS CARRIED OUT SUNDAY.

The large plate glass windows for the  
Lithgow Library building in this city,  
have been in place for some time, and  
the transom windows have just arrived,  
and will be put in place at once. There  
are thirty-eight transom windows, in  
each one of which is a medallion repre-  
senting some distinct subject, peculiarly  
appropriate to be placed in a library  
building. In six of these there are me-  
dallions of local historical interest, rep-  
resenting the following objects promi-  
nent in the early history of the town:  
Plymouth Colony's Trading House,  
1628.

Old Fort Western, 1754.  
Old Town Meeting House, 1783.  
First Kennebec Bridge, 1797.  
South Parish Meeting House, 1800.  
Cony Female Academy, 1818.

Thirty-two of the medallions show  
the marks or devices of noted printers  
of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries,  
the period of time when only educated  
and very learned men stood at the head  
of "the art preservative." They were to  
be especially well up in Greek and  
Latin, the English language then being  
considered of no account. These print-  
ers, whose marks, each one different  
from the other, are here represented in  
enduring glass, were all noted men of  
their time, and represented six different  
countries. We give the list, together  
with the years in which they flourished:  
Theodore Martens of Alost, Ger-  
many, from 1473 to 1534.  
Wolfgang Hoppel of Paris, from 1489  
to 1554.  
Geoffrey Tory of Paris, from 1480 to  
1533.  
The Estiennes of Paris, from 1470 to  
1674.  
Petrus-Leichtenstein of Venice, from  
1497 to 1522.  
Juan Rosembauch of Barcelona, from  
1493 to 1528.  
Richard Gratton of London, from 1537  
to 1572.  
The Elzevirs of Leyden, from 1583 to  
1712.  
The Aldi of Venice, from 1494 to 1598.  
The Giuntas of Florence, from 1480 to  
1578.  
Andrea Torresno of Venice, from 1481  
to 1540.  
Thomas Anselm of Strasburg, from  
1488 to 1522.  
John Knobloch of Strasburg, from  
1497 to 1558.  
Antoine Volet of Paris, from 1487 to  
1580.  
Estienne Dolet of Lyons, from 1509 to  
1546.  
Thomas Vantrollier of London, from  
1502 to 1605.  
Jose Bade of Lyons, from 1501 to  
1536.  
Wynkyn de Worde of London, from  
1490 to 1534.  
Wm. Caxton of London, from 1412 to  
1490.  
Thomas Crede of London, from 1588  
to 1618.  
Christopher Plantin of Antwerp, from  
1514 to 1580.  
Michael Hillenias of Antwerp, from  
1514 to 1580.  
John Froben of Basle, from 1491 to  
1527.  
John Gruninger of Strasburg, from  
1482 to 1527.  
Andreas Crantander of Basle, from  
1529 to 1540.  
Richard Pynson of London, from 1493  
to 1529.  
Fust & Schoeffer of Mayence, from  
1397 to 1468.  
John Jaggard of London, from 1496 to  
1590.  
Henrich Petri of Basle, 1597.  
Peter Trevis of London, from 1514 to  
1521.  
Felix Kingstone of London, from 1597  
to 1629.

The student of history or of literary  
achievement, in looking upon these works  
of art, will find no meaningless show  
here, but something worthy his most  
careful study and attention. To dig  
them out from the dusty records of an-  
tiquity has required great research and  
labor on the part of Capt. Chas. E.  
Nash, of the building committee, whose  
oversight, pluck and perseverance have  
brought the building to its present state  
of completeness. He has also had the  
willing cooperation of his associates,  
Hon. John W. Chase, R. E. Goodwin  
and others.

The windows were manufactured by  
Phelps, Slocum & Co., 14 Essex street,  
Boston, Mass., who received prizes for  
their fine exhibit at the World's Fair.  
No entry was finer than theirs, or  
elicited more attention. Their windows  
for the Lithgow library building are  
specimens of high art in glass, worthy to  
be placed in such an elegant structure,  
and the committee made no mistake in  
the selection of parties to do the work.

**Nelson in Trouble.**  
Tuesday afternoon, at Waterville, an  
assault was made by C. H. Nelson, the  
noted horseman, on the person of Dr. L.  
G. Bunker. The trouble began at a sta-  
ble, in a little friendly scuffle, Nelson  
beginning it. Nelson got mad and pitch-  
ed into Bunker, who knocked Nelson  
down. Several who watched the scuffle  
say that Dr. Bunker was in no way re-  
sponsible for commencing it, and tried to  
leave. Dr. Bunker went to his office  
when Nelson entered with a loaded re-  
volver, and instead of offering an apol-  
ogy, drew the revolver and demanded  
one from Dr. Bunker. The latter shouted  
for help, while Nelson covered him with  
the revolver. The crowd pushed up the  
stairs but Nelson held them at bay, as  
he stood in a position where he could  
cover the door and Dr. Bunker equally  
well at the same time.

City Marshal McFadden arrived at the  
spot about five minutes after Nelson  
went into the office, Deputy Marshal  
Clark arriving at exactly the same time.  
Both went up stairs and in about one  
minute there was a report from the re-  
volver. Five hundred people in the street  
below heard it and stood looking at one  
another with horror.

In a few moments both officers appear-  
ed at the head of the stairs with Nelson  
between them, and following was Dr.  
Bunker, and all breathed more freely.

The marshal had, by a quick move-  
ment dodged into the door, below the  
range of the weapon, and caught Nelson  
by the body and arms, and the bullet  
went through a wash stand as the re-  
volver was pulled off by Nelson in its  
downward course.

Later in the afternoon, Nelson was  
taken from the station and arraigned be-  
fore Judge Philbrook in the municipal  
court. Hon. E. F. Webb appeared as his  
counsel, and entered the plea of not  
guilty to the charges above referred to,  
and waived reading of the warrant and  
examination.

Judge Philbrook ordered the prisoner  
to furnish bonds to the amount of \$5000  
for appearance at the September term of  
superior court, and also bonds to the  
amount of \$500 to keep the peace for  
one year from date.

## THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

The New England bulletin, just issued,  
says:  
The weather in New England for the  
past winter was generally favorable for  
grass and grain roots, and for fruits of  
all kinds, although it was continued  
cold, with more snow than usual in  
southern sections, and was generally  
called a hard, "old-fashioned winter."

An abundance of rain fell in October,  
and there were few severe frosts until  
the first week in November. The early  
snow storm in November protected the  
ground and small fruits from the ex-  
treme cold following, and was, on the  
whole, beneficial, although many late  
crops were caught unprepared.

November was drier than usual over  
the greater part of New England; De-  
cember and January lacked moisture,  
except in the south, and February and  
March were extremely dry, so that many  
wells and streams were lowest ever  
known at the end of March, especially  
in the north. But, with the remarkable  
equable temperature, there were no win-  
ter thaws, and most of the precipitation  
coming in the form of snow, it accumu-  
lated and kept a snow covering through-  
out the winter.

The extreme cold spell of Feb. 5-7 did  
some slight damage to fruit trees, and  
in places in Massachusetts considerable in-  
jury resulted to the berry canes that  
projected above the snow. April was  
cold and backward and very wet. It  
gave not only an abundance of rain in all  
districts, but one of the worst and most  
damaging floods on record in north cen-  
tral districts. At North Conway, N. H.,  
the rainfall for the week ending April  
14 was 9.90 inches, while over six inches  
fell from the morning of the 13th to the  
morning of the 15th. The floods de-  
layed work on intervals, but the rain  
was of great benefit to pastures and  
fields, and it started the frost and snow-  
banks rapidly in the northern districts.

At the end of April very little farm  
work had been done in the north, and it  
was backward in the south, with some  
seedling and planting done.

During the past week the weather has  
been generally fair in the northern  
States, with warm days, but cold, frosty  
nights. In Maine, considerable plowing  
has been done, and a little seedling and  
planting, but this work will not be  
general for a week yet. The frosty  
nights have injured grass lands seeded  
last year. A good, warm rain is needed.

## THE GRAND BODIES.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Maine  
met at Masonic Hall at Portland, at 9  
o'clock, Tuesday morning. A large num-  
ber of delegates were present from 193  
lodges. Grand Master Horace H. Bur-  
bank read his annual address. He paid  
a tribute to the late Grand Master Albert  
Moore of North Anson, recently deceased,  
as well as to dead members of other  
jurisdictions. His report of the duties  
discharged showed a busy year, and  
many things to refer to the several com-  
mittees. He gave a strong and impres-  
sive delineation of Masonic duties, which  
was received with much applause.

The report on the returns showed 27,  
800 members; an increase of 245; lost  
800 initiates, 124 affiliated, 372 deceased  
and 224 demitted.

The following grand officers were  
chosen: Grand Master, Augustus B.  
Farnham, Bangor; Deputy Grand Mas-  
ter, Joseph A. Locke, Portland; Senior  
Grand Warden, Winfield S. Choate, Au-  
gusta; Junior Grand Warden, Moses  
T. Calais; Grand Treasurer, Marquis  
F. King, Portland; Grand Secretary,  
Stephen Berry, Portland; Committee of  
Finance, Edward P. Burnham, Saco, Al-  
bro E. Chase, Portland, George R. Shaw,  
Portland; Trustees of charity fund for  
Grand Lodge, Grand Treasurer, Sabattus  
A. M. Wetherbee, Warren.

Tuesday evening, the Masonic Royal  
Arch Chapter of Maine met, Seward S.  
Stearns of Norway, Grand High Priest,  
presiding. Forty-eight of 53 chapters  
were represented with a large number of  
permanent members.

The address of Grand High Priest  
Stearns showed a prosperous year and  
increased interest in the order. He con-  
cluded by declining a reelection on ac-  
count of urgent business engagements.

The reports of the visiting grand offi-  
cers confirmed the report of the Grand  
High Priest respecting the prosperity  
and advance of subordinate chapters.  
The following grand officers were elected:  
Grand High Priest, Henry S. Webster,  
Gardiner; Deputy Grand High Priest,  
Albro E. Chase, Portland; Grand King,  
Winfield S. Hinkle, Thomaston; Grand  
Treasurer, Rufus H. Hinkle, Portland;  
Grand Secretary, Stephen Berry, Portland;  
Committee of Finance, Joseph A. Locke,  
Portland, Horace H. Burbank, Saco, Marquis F. King, Portland.

Inspector General W. S. Choate will  
begin his inspection of the companies of  
the National Guard of the State of Maine,  
next week, and has arranged a schedule  
of the places he will visit, which is as  
follows: Monday, May 13, Co. F, 2d Regi-  
ment, Dover, Capt. Pollard; Tuesday,  
May 14, Co. H, 2d Regiment, Waterville,  
Capt. Shurtliff; Wednesday, May 15, Co.  
A, 2d Regiment, Hampden, Capt. Em-  
erson; Thursday, May 16, Co. E, 2d Regi-  
ment, Skowhegan, Capt. Withee; Friday,  
May 17, Co. B, 2d Regiment, Lewiston,  
Capt. Hanson.

The ice left Moosehead Lake, Sunday,  
and steamers came down from Kineo to  
Greenville. They are now running regu-  
larly. The ice is out a few days later  
than last year, when it left on May 1st,  
but has departed somewhat earlier than  
the average. Many fishermen have been  
awaiting the news of the opening of  
Moosehead Lake, and they will now  
leave for the famous body of water to  
throw a line.

A business men's meeting in Camden,  
Friday night, was unanimous in favor of  
the Lewiston, Augusta and Camden  
Railroad. A committee was appointed  
to confer with the owners of the  
charter and ascertain what arrangement  
with Camden is necessary to promote  
the early building of the road.

The owners of the Newport and Win-  
throp condensed milk factories have had  
an offer to sell these plants to the New  
York Condensed Milk Company. At a  
stockholders' meeting on Tuesday they  
voted not to sell.

Do all business men advertise? It  
seems so, for we never hear of any who  
don't.

Every farmer can now have a tele-  
phone line by utilizing the barbed wire  
fence.

## CITY NEWS.

—Hon. P. O. Vickery is to build a  
\$3000 cottage at Ocean Point.

—Augusta has now twenty physicians.  
A grand opportunity for people to be  
come sick.

—Mr. W. H. Reid has purchased three  
lots at Hammond's Grove. One of them  
is occupied by the cottage he has made  
his summer home for some time.

—News has been received here of the  
death of Mrs. Jennie Baker at Winni-  
peg. The deceased was formerly Miss  
Jennie Eastman, and resided in this city.

—Mrs. Hannah Robinson, who cele-  
brated her 100th birthday anniversary,  
a few days ago, fell on the floor, the  
other day, receiving some bruises.

—Anna Sargent Hunt returned Satur-  
day from the annual meeting, held in  
Boston, of the Woman's American Bapt-  
ist Home Mission Society. She was  
chosen Corresponding Secretary.

—Mr. Fred White of Worcester, Mass.,  
who formerly resided here, has been in  
Augusta the last week, and speaks with  
the greatest enthusiasm of the growth  
and improvement made in this city.

—The foundation of the new factory  
of the Clover Medicine Company, on  
State street, having been completed,  
workmen are now engaged upon the  
superstructure.

—Josephine Raoum, aged about 16,  
who was horribly burned a week ago,  
by her clothes lighting from a match  
thrown on the floor while curling her  
hair, died Saturday night, after terrible  
suffering.

—Charlie Pedder, 17 years old, was  
caught in the belt of a carpet-cleaner,  
Tuesday afternoon, and was carried once  
and a half round. He was badly  
bruised, but no bones were broken, and  
he will come out all right. Every stitch  
of clothing was stripped from his body.

—In 1896 ten years will have elapsed  
since Augusta had a regular old rousing  
Fourth of July celebration, and talk is  
already being made about a celebration  
at that time. The matter should be  
thoroughly canvassed, and the appro-  
priate committees appointed.

—Alfred M. Reed, son of the late  
Jiram Reed, died in Boston, Sunday,  
where he went some fifteen years ago.  
For a number of years he was connected  
with W. R. Sargent and Co., and later  
with S. A. Stewart, in the carriage busi-  
ness. He married the widow of C. F.  
Ayer, who survives him. The remains  
were brought to Augusta on last  
night's train, for burial.

—The famous World's Fair songsters,  
the De Moss family, Lyric Band, with  
their 45 musical instruments, will give  
a concert at the Baptist church, this  
(Thursday) evening. During the past  
23 years the De Moss family have ap-  
peared with great success in nearly all  
the prominent cities from the Atlantic  
to the Pacific.

—If you were a postal clerk, and  
found a letter addressed to Moose, Me.,  
where would you send it? Probably  
most of us would begin to study over  
the Moosehead region; but an Augusta  
post office clerk, to whom the problem  
was presented, the other day, was wiser.  
He promptly forwarded it to Caribou,  
and hit it right, too.

—Mr. David C. Stone, the well known  
master carpenter, has returned with his  
wife to Augusta, after an absence of  
seven years, and here he intends to  
abide. He has spent two years in Cali-  
fornia, and five in Duluth, Minn. Dur-  
ing his absence he saw no place like  
so well as Augusta, and is pleased at  
the great progress she has made during  
his absence.

—At the last meeting of the city coun-  
cil a sewer was ordered to be built on  
Patterson street, from the corner of  
Eastern Avenue to K. R. Hanks' resi-  
dence, also, a sewer on Court St., and to  
extend the sewer on Patterson St. to the  
top of the hill. More stringent direc-  
tions were given concerning payments  
for repairs on highways. Several orders  
were passed for the building or repair of  
sidewalks.

—Postmaster Lynch has secured the  
recommendation by a government in-  
spector of improvements at the govern-  
ment building, which will be appraised  
by the public. If the recommendations  
are adopted by the department, the  
sidewalk from the building to the Ma-  
sonic Temple will be raised so as to  
conform to the grade of the street, and  
the granite retaining wall will be at  
back on a line with the building, thus  
widening the sidewalk about two feet.

—Henry Dostie, aged 21 years, was  
caught, Monday evening, between 9 and  
10 o'clock, placing steel rails on the  
Maine Central Railroad track at Granite  
siding, a short distance from this city,  
on the line of the north road of Augus-  
ta. The capture was made by Arthur  
Dubane, aged 19 years, an employee of  
the Maine Central Railroad at that place.  
Dostie seems to be slightly under-witted.  
He says he did the thing "for fun."

After an examination before the police  
court, Dostie was committed to the In-  
sane Hospital, until the meeting of the  
superior court in October.

—A little past midnight of Wednes-  
day, the summons to the eternal world  
came to Mrs. Helen A. Merrill, wife of  
Mr. George W. Merrill, foreman of the  
newspaper department of the *Farmer*  
office. It came almost with the sudden-  
ness of a thunderbolt from the clear  
sky. She has recently given birth to  
two beautiful boys, and although some-  
what weakened by prior sickness, no  
special alarm was felt. This great  
bereavement has called forth unwonted  
sympathy from the community, and the  
tenderest expressions of love and har-  
mony in mutual love and harmony to  
build up a typical New England home,  
with five beautiful children just at an  
age when they need most a mother's  
care and willing offices, the charmed  
circle is broken, and home is made de-  
sert. "The golden bowl is broken, and  
the pitcher broken on the fountain."

We sit submissive before a profound  
mystery that the human place cannot  
understand or grasp. In the agonies  
of the garden our Saviour prayed that the  
cup of bitter we might pass from him,  
but added that prayer of resignation  
which we must all utter, "but Thy will,  
not mine, be done." Mrs. Merrill was  
a sweet and affectionate lady, whose  
chief ambition was bounded by the  
walls of her happy and delightful home.  
May her womanly virtues and Christian  
character be reproduced in the hearts  
and lives of those whom she has left.

The funeral, Saturday afternoon, was  
largely attended, the numerous and  
colorful floral pieces expressing the love  
of friends. Tender and comforting  
words were uttered by Rev. Mr. Hayden,  
who conducted the services. The in-  
terment was at Forest Grove.

Another consignment of butter,  
shipped under the auspices of the Cana-  
dian department of agriculture, has ar-  
rived in Liverpool. It is of rather high  
color and good quality, and brings high-  
er prices than Australian butter.

## KENNEBEC COUNTY NEWS.

—Gardiner is fast losing its old-time  
traders.

—Through the efforts of the Epworth  
League, radical repairs have been made  
on the Methodist parsonage in Clinton.

—Col. D. P. Livermore of Hallowell,  
the veteran printer, has been very ill,  
but is recovering.

—Sunday afternoon, Bishop Neely  
confirmed three candidates at St. Math-  
ews church in Hallowell.

—The founders of the Waterman Tool  
Company at Oakland, which was particu-  
larly burned in the large fire is being re-  
built.

—Freddie Jordan, while playing ball in  
South Gardiner, backed against a home  
and was knocked down, the wheels of  
the carriage passing over his shoulder  
and body, breaking his collar bone.

—The citizens of Waterville will vote  
June 3d on the project to have the city  
back the W. & W. Railroad Company  
with a warranty of \$50,000 worth of  
bonds.

—Mr. Charles Littlefield of Chelsea  
says he had not heard anything from  
his son who so suddenly and strangely  
disappeared from Auburn, several  
months ago.

—Clyde Soule was seriously injured at  
Waterman's Machine tool shop at Oak-  
land, recently. He was helping to lift  
a boiler, when he fell back, striking him  
on the leg and breaking the bone in two  
places.

—Mrs. A. F. Worthing of Clinton met  
with a severe accident, Wednesday. She  
stepped off from a platform in the shed,  
not noticing that the steps had been re-  
moved, and fell, giving her a bad shaking  
up.

—Mrs. Shepherd of West Gardiner fell  
last week in her front yard, breaking her  
right hip. She is ninety-one years old  
and had a severe attack of grip last win-  
ter, from which she was slowly recover-  
ing. Her age and her condition of health  
make her present condition very critical.

—Mr. Leander Macomber is one of  
Moosehead's solid citizens, who carries  
his eighty-five years of age with much  
ease. Early rises in the village have  
become accustomed to hearing and  
seeing Mr. Macomber, who, when he  
perched high upon the roof of his new  
building nailing on the shingles with as  
much speed as any veteran builder.

—Isaac G. Vannah of Gardiner died at  
his home on Lincoln street, Thursday  
forenoon. He died from a heart















## CANCER CURED

—AND A—  
LIFE SAVED  
By the Persistent Use of  
**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

"I was troubled for years with a sore on my knee, which several physicians, who treated me, called a cancer, assuring me that nothing could be done to save my life. As a last resort, I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after taking a number of bottles, the sore



began to disappear and my general health improve. I persisted in this treatment, until the sore was entirely healed. Since then, I use Ayer's Sarsaparilla occasionally as a tonic and blood-purifier, and, indeed, it seems as though I could not keep blood without it."—Mrs. S. A. Fields, Bloomfield, Ia.

Three of the buildings belonging to the plant of the American Powder Company, situated in a retired spot near the boundary line of Acton and Concord, Mass., were blown up shortly after 9 o'clock on Friday morning, and five of the employees perished.

A telegram from Deputy United States Marshal Shindler states that about 200 Indians at Langdon, near St. John's, N. D., have burned the homes of the settlers and are making preparations for a strong resistance. The United States marshal has applied to the attorney general for instructions. It is expected that troops will be ordered out.

The treasury receipts at Washington for April were \$24,247,000 or \$8,004,000 less than the expenditures. The deficit for the fiscal year is due to be officially stated at \$45,247,000. During the month the gold reserve increased \$656,000, standing now \$1,289,000. The United States notes and treasury notes exchanged gold during April, \$609,000.

Lieut. Valentine Gallego Gonzalez of the government army, was shot to death, at Havana, Wednesday, in accordance with the finding of the court martial, because of his having capitulated to the insurgents at Ramon de las Yaguas, Guantanamo district. Gonzalez was in command of the fort at Ramon de las Yaguas, and surrendered it to the enemy after a charge by the latter.

Bartholomew Young, aged 57, was knocked down and robbed of a watch and chain on Common St., Lawrence, Mass., Thursday. Later on the same day John Mahoney, claiming to have from Lewiston, Me., and Alexander Kehoe of Chicago, were arrested, charged with the offense. The watch was found upon Dunn. Kehoe had previously been arraigned in court for drunkenness and released.

George Goode, the Roxbury, Mass., letter carrier, convicted recently of stealing a letter from the mails, was, on Wednesday, sentenced to three years' imprisonment. A writ of trover was immediately obtained by his counsel, and the case will go to the Supreme Court at Washington. Goode is an old man, and has been in the service many years.

The British occupation of Corinto has been relinquished, and the Nicaraguan flag now flies there. The flag was saluted by the Royal Arthur with 21 guns, and the salute was replied to from the shore. Gratification is expressed universally at this ending of the trouble. Nicaragua will pay the indemnity in London within the two weeks stipulated, and the remaining terms of the ultimatum will be satisfactorily arranged.

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Judge Myers of the Federal Court at Leavenworth, Kan., granting a petition of W. P. Johnson of Topeka, who sued Dr. Leslie E. Keeley for \$100,000 damages, rules that Dr. Keeley must make known the ingredients of his bichloride of gold compound. The court holds that the compound is not a property right, nor a trade secret, being also unprotected by a patent, and has been in use more than two years; in fact, that there is nothing to prevent Dr. Keeley testifying. Johnson alleges he was made a physical wreck by the gold treatment.

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N. P. Clark & Co. of St. Cloud, Minn., assigned, Saturday. The liabilities may reach \$1,000,000. The value of assets given at \$1,250,000 is problematical. The firm's place of business is Minneapolis, where it has mills. It has until lately been regarded as one of the wealthiest in the State. N. P. Clark owns the bank of Clark & McClure, and is also trustee of the McClure estate, one of the richest estates in Minnesota. Mr. Clark was owner of the finest stud of Clydesdale horses in the world, and is known to blooded stock dealers all over the world.

A cyclone struck about a mile south of Patterson, Kansas, some 20 miles from Hutchinson, Wednesday afternoon, and for sixteen miles in a northwesterly direction left death and ruin in a path 100 yards to a quarter of a mile in width. Ten persons were killed and 20 injured, of whom 3 will die. There were a number of narrow escapes from injury and death. Many residences were demolished and damaged. Barns, outbuildings and orchards were destroyed. The path of the storm was lined with the carcasses of dead horses, cattle, hogs and other animals. The loss will be great, as the district visited was settled by well-to-do farmers. The money loss will probably reach \$250,000. About twenty-five residences were completely destroyed.

**HOOD'S PILLS** cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, A pleasant laxative. All Druggists.

The golden wedding anniversary of Rev. Daniel P. Livermore and his wife, Mary A. Livermore, was observed at their residence in Melrose, Mass., Monday.

Base ball has started in with a rush this year, and with crowds past all expectations.

## Items of General News.

Charles W. Fish, the champion bare-kicker of the world died at Chicago, Sunday.

All the legal technicalities having been exhausted, Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, the wife murderer, was to be executed yesterday at Sing-Sing, N. Y.

Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts has signed a bill relative to the construction of State highways. It appropriates \$400,000.

A "Western zephyr" passed over Jackson, Miss., Wednesday night, unroofing the First National Bank building, and doing a great deal of other damage.

Much destitution prevails on the Labrador coast, and the Dominion government has decided to send a schooner with \$2000 worth of seed grain to the destitute settlers.

It is reported at Pittsfield, Mass., on what seems excellent authority, that Ex-President Harrison has leased the handsome residence of May Thaddeus Clapp, on Wendell Avenue, and will occupy it this summer.

Alfonso F. Cutajar, Jr., a grocer in Philadelphia, Pa., has been arrested for the murder of his aunt, Johanna Logue, 16 years of age. The woman was the wife of James Logue, one of the most notorious burglars in the United States.

A wagon load of nitro-glycerine, containing 700 quarts, exploded three miles from Bluffton, Ind., a few days ago, with a shock that was felt for 40 miles. Will Elmer, the driver, was blown to atoms and the horses and a number of cattle in a field near by were also killed.

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## The Markets.

REPORT OF WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special Report for the Maine Farmer. LIVE STOCK YARDS, May 7, 1895. AT BRIGHTON.

Maine Drivers.

Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Veals
R. Connors, 17	17	10	10
A. C. Foss, 37	37	13	13
J. L. Johnson, 16	16	15	15
Thompson & Co., 6	6	16	16
Libby Bros., 16	16	18	18
John Weston, 6	6	16	16
H. M. Lowe, 9	9	7	7
McIntire & Howe, 20	20	15	15

From Boston, for the week, 3442 cattle, 1715 sheep, with a dull market at English ports on cattle, at 123c, dressed weight, at Liverpool and London, and 12c, at Glasgow. State sheep higher, with sales at 15c. per lb.

HOW WE FOUND THE MARKET.

The market for cattle is a grain easier, as far as disposal was concerned. Some thought, or had the presumption to think the market a shade better in price, but it was generally conceded that the market for beef cattle was firm in price, with a better tone. We quote cattle at 26c, live weight, unless very fancy.

The demand for sheep nothing alarming, and the trade not visibly better. Plenty of Western, and few from the North, none from the East. Western shorn sheep at 4 1/2c, and do. lambs 5 1/2c.

The movement in fat hogs not as comfortable for those who had for sale. When word came that hogs would drop 1/2c, it meant an average of 10c, and cents out at their pockets, and no drop for it. All butchers would pay this morning was 6c dressed weight, and to obtain that price the hogs had to be of prime quality, and more were sold at 5 1/2c.

Near to 3000 head of calves, which caused a weakness in the market. One buyer neglected the market, having all sales at 3 1/2c, unless very fancy. Many sales at 4 1/2c.

Milch Cows—Quarantine pronounced off, and all cattle were turned at large at option of owner early Tuesday morning. Market on milch cows not lively, and demand at 1c 1/2 to 1c 3/4. Sales at 1c 1/2 for common grades, 1c 3/4 for extra grades, and 1c 5/8 for fancy cows.

Horse market has been good all through the week on all descriptions. Extra heavy draft not plenty, and prices vary at \$1400 to \$2500; drivers, \$1300 to \$2000; chunks, \$1000 to \$1300; common grades, \$600 to \$800.

Live poultry in large supply, and prices remain at 10 1/2c. per lb.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

W. I. Johnson sold 2 steers, of 2850 lb., at 5 1/2c; live weight, 3 cows, 2850 lb., at 1c 1/2; live weight, 1c 3/4. F. L. Libby & Bros., 2 cattle, live weight 3070 lbs., at 5 1/2c, live weight. A. C. Foss sold 4 cattle for beef, of 1250 to 1700 lbs. F. L. Cotton, 30 calves, average 10 lbs., at 1c 1/2. A. A. Roy sold 4 choice new milch cows, 555 lb., each, had a fine car load; 11 calves for \$65. W. I. Johnson, 1 milch cow and 1 springer at 45c; 2 cattle, live weight 2000 lbs., at 5 1/2c; 15 calves, average 120 lbs., at 1c 1/2. Libby Bros., 23 calves at 4 1/2c. McIntire & Howe, 13 calves at 4 1/2c.

REMARKS.

Even with the disappearance of the season of Lent, the demand for fresh beef does not improve. When we have to pay 20c. lb. for good beef, we don't buy it every day in the week, even if we wanted to. Beef dealers complain of a quiet market, and their bids for live cattle go to show that they are not very anxious to buy in large numbers, but just enough to scrape through on one week to another. Too many calves, say the butchers, more veal in the city than we know what to do with. On Saturday in and about Quincy market, there certainly was an over supply and some dealers were glad to under price to effect a sale. No difficulty in finding buyers. The demands upon the live stock market are therefore not heavy and large arrivals are sure to call for a decline in price. Dealers would be wise to load sparingly with cattle and calves for the present, if they want remunerative returns.

LATE SALES AT BRIGHTON ON WEDNESDAY.

The trade for milch cows not in a very flourishing condition, some of all kinds disposed of, and best grades were most in demand. J. S. Henry sold milch cows for \$26 to \$38 per head. W. P. Wallace sold all the way from \$20 to \$60 per head. R. Connors sold several cows, but all within the range of \$30 to \$50. W. Scollans sold 10 fat calves, average weight 1100 lbs., at 1c 1/2; live weight. W. R. Johnson sold 6 oxen, live weight 1750 lbs. each, at 5 1/2c, live weight.

Working Oxen—Not much to say as to the demand of working oxen, only that the market is not very active in keeping with the rates on beef cattle. J. D. Hosmer sold 1 pair getting 7 ft., live weight, 3200 lbs., at \$100; 1 pair, getting 6 ft. 8 in., live weight, 2800 lbs., at \$135; 1 pair 6 ft. cattle, live weight, 2200 lbs., at \$85.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 8, 1895.

Flour and Meal—The market for flour continues firm, but quiet. We quote winter wheat patents at \$3 50 to \$4 25; winter wheat cents, at \$3 50 to \$4 25; winter wheat cents, at \$3 50 to \$4 25; winter wheat cents, at \$3 50 to \$4 25.

## Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



The pork market is steady. The only changes are stronger prices for pressed hams, at 10 1/2c, and slightly lower prices on lard, put in pure lard on the basis of 9 1/2c, and pure lard at 7 1/2c, and other packages accordingly.

The beef market was very dull. Buyers still kept clear of beef as much as possible. The market is certainly firmer, though quotations are nominally unchanged.

In muttons and lambs the market is not very well sustained. Veals are more plenty and prices are weak. Springers, 10c 1/2; fall lambs, 9c 1/2; good to choice, Eastern, 8c 1/2; fancy, 8c 1/2; Brightons, 8c 1/2; yearlings, 7c 1/2; muttons, 6c 1/2; choice to heavy Brightons, 6c 1/2; choice Eastern veal, 6c 1/2; common to good, 5c 1/2; Brightons and fancy, 7c 1/2.

A little better feeling was noted in the better grades of butter yesterday. But poor and ordinary grades are weak and easy. The best creameries in small lots brought 20c, 25c, and 30c. Liverpool is called at 40c for white, and 47c for colored.

Potatoes are not much changed, with the market quoted at: Houlton hebrons, 65c 1/2; rose, 65c 1/2; white stock, 65c 1/2; fall hams, 65c 1/2; 2c; Jersey double heads, 2c 50c to 75c.

Eggs are slightly lower: Fresh Western, 13c; Michigan, 14c; southern, 13c; fresh Eastern, 14c 1/2; fancy, 15c; and nearly, 15c 1/2; ducks' eggs, 20c 1/2.

WEDNESDAY, May 8.

APPLES—\$2.00 to \$2.25 per bbl. BEANS—Pea beans \$2.00 to \$2.25; Yellow Eyes \$2.00.

BUTTER—Fall butter 18c to 20c. Creamery 22c. Factory and domestic meat 12c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—\$1.05 to \$1.10 per cwt.

Eggs—Fresh, 12c. per dozen. FLOUR—St. Louis, 12c 1/2 to 13c 1/2; 4c 1/2 to 5c 1/2; 6c 1/2 to 7c 1/2; 8c 1/2 to 9c 1/2; 10c 1/2 to 11c 1/2; 12c 1/2 to 13c 1/2; 14c 1/2 to 15c 1/2; 16c 1/2 to 17c 1/2; 18c 1/2 to 19c 1/2; 20c 1/2 to 21c 1/2; 22c 1/2 to 23c 1/2; 24c 1/2 to 25c 1/2; 26c 1/2 to 27c 1/2; 28c 1/2 to 29c 1/2; 30c 1/2 to 31c 1/2; 32c 1/2 to 33c 1/2; 34c 1/2 to 35c 1/2; 36c 1/2 to 37c 1/2; 38c 1/2 to 39c 1/2; 40c 1/2 to 41c 1/2; 42c 1/2 to 43c 1/2; 44c 1/2 to 45c 1/2; 46c 1/2 to 47c 1/2; 48c 1/2 to 49c 1/2; 50c 1/2 to 51c 1/2; 52c 1/2 to 53c 1/2; 54c 1/2 to 55c 1/2; 56c 1/2 to 57c 1/2; 58c 1/2 to 59c 1/2; 60c 1/2 to 61c 1/2; 62c 1/2 to 63c 1/2; 64c 1/2 to 65c 1/2; 66c 1/2 to 67c 1/2; 68c 1/2 to 69c 1/2; 70c 1/2 to 71c 1/2; 72c 1/2 to 73c 1/2; 74c 1/2 to 75c 1/2; 76c 1/2 to 77c 1/2; 78c 1/2 to 79c 1/2; 80c 1/2 to 81c 1/2; 82c 1/2 to 83c 1/2; 84c 1/2 to 85c 1/2; 86c 1/2 to 87c 1/2; 88c 1/2 to 89c 1/2; 90c 1/2 to 91c 1/2; 92c 1/2 to 93c 1/2; 94c 1/2 to 95c 1/2; 96c 1/2 to 97c 1/2; 98c 1/2 to 99c 1/2; 100c 1/2 to 101c 1/2; 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